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that he should for the full two years remain there (unless good cause for exception be shown).

In the English courts our Irish limbs of the law might pick up many useful lessons—they would see with what tame temper business is conducted—Messrs. Alley and Adolphus, who would quarrel about a straw—or quarrel because no straw could be found to give a fair pretence, always affording exceptions to the rule; they might learn to curb the luxuriant imagination, with which law has no natural affinity; they might be induced to rein in that animal passion, which is apt to make them plead not wisely, because too warmly, and to keep down that stirring of the blood which endangers life as well as law. They would see how much in these respects the English pleader has the advantage of the Hibernian. Erskine, it is true, possessed the eloquence of passion, which, (but that I would not cast a blot upon that escutcheon of which he was so proud) would make me swear that he had in him more than a drop of that blood which makes Irishmen so hot-headed and warm-hearted, and was therefore no true Scot—but one swallow makes no summer, as the proverb hath it.

Now to meet those parts of your objections which are grave and rational; I would have those foundations, the inns, made more *legally useful* than they are at present; I would have lectures re-established, as anciently, and would institute examinations, and award premiums for proficiency in all the various knowledge which might be deemed expedient for the profession of the law; I would, in short, render them, as they were originally intended to be, a description of legal university. Why they should not be so, I can no more tell, than I can answer your philosophical crambo respecting the pig's tail.—Yours, good Mr. Editor,
L.

. Our correspondent, in a note, informs us, that by some cross-purpose-ness of manner, when *he* means to speak seriously, he is generally believed to banter, and, *vice versa*, that his jokes are never genuinely understood. This explanation may be necessary to the grave rendering of some of the arguments contained in his letter, to which it is not our intention to reply *seriatim*. We think we have already sufficiently demonstrated the absurdity of the present system of Term-keeping; and would now merely add that we are not so much at issue with our correspondent as he seems to think. We have no objection to our marketable countrymen disposing of themselves to advantage in London; nor yet to the inns being made such paragons of perfection as our friend would render them. The change in the law which we would propose would leave these institutions open to Irishmen, while it would enable them to qualify at home; and thus there might be a rivalry produced between the two metropolitan cities, from which great advantage to the students would necessarily accrue—as is proved in the case of our Schools of Surgery, in which not only native practitioners of the very first class are prepared, but to which Englishmen find it profitable to resort.

THE IRISH VERSION OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

MY DEAR SIR,

As it is of the greatest importance to satisfy any doubts that may have been raised in the public mind, respecting the purity of the versions of the Holy Bible that are circulated among them. I beg of you to publish,

in your next Magazine, these few remarks, by which I wish to remove an erroneous impression which your last number is calculated to make, respecting the Bibles in the Irish language lately printed. The Bible alluded to in the preface to Mr. Connellan's translation of St. John, is the 8vo. edition, "printed in Dublin," for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and is not that which was edited by Mr. Edward O'Reilly. This latter is a pocket edition, not yet publicly put forth, although it is finished; and it has the advantage of Mr. O'Reilly's experience, to render it free from any grammatical, orthographical, and typographical errors that might exist in the octavo above mentioned.

Permit me to add another observation respecting the octavo. Although it does confessedly contain some "errors of orthography and syntax," as stated in Mr. Connellan's preface, the version, as a translation, is perfectly pure and unimpeached. It is word for word the same with that which Boyle published in 1681-5, and which has since been so well approved by the Irish public for a century and an half, that it was not thought right to alter it, save only in a very few immaterial instances; such as putting Gaelic words for Anglicisms, and in three important cases, to wit, John i. 42, John ii. 4, and Rom. iii. 21, 22, in which the Committee of the Hibernian Bible Society did, upon solemn deliberation and unanimous vote, cause improvements to be made, in order that they might convey the just meanings of the original in these places. The change thus made of John ii. 4, restored it to the original reading of Daniel's Irish New Testament, printed in 1602.

I am, Dear Sir, &c.

H. M.

December 21.

DUBLIN—ITS LOCAL ABUSES.

Utilitarianism is looked upon by many as a new doctrine; but he who observes the mode of man's dealings with his own interests will find that it existed in practice long before its theory had floated in the brain of Bentham. Thus we find that ability, integrity, and industry, are the recommendations to employment and the grounds of preference in private life. But, if experience can afford any indication of the fact, such claims are little, if at all, looked for in the person of the public functionary. Official situation seems to be bestowed rather as a reward for private obligation, than as a means of public service; and therefore he who obtains it, feeling that he has given the equivalent beforehand, very naturally thinks that little is required of him in the way of sworn obligation. At least this is to a great degree the case in Ireland. Nor is it to be wondered at; since bribery and corruption have long formed a portion of that system by which this unfortunate country has been governed. We are not of those who consider change and reformation as synonymous terms, and who deeming themselves alone as competent system-builders, would fain pull down every old-established institution. But *change* must be our reiterated cry, wherever we find, as in our Court of Conscience, the justice-hall made a scene of profligacy, perjury, and misrule—wherever we find, as in our Jury-system, the safeguard of public right made a medium of jobbing, and a means of private and party views—and wherever we find, as in some portions of our metropolitan police establishments, the stipendiary magistrate selected without any regard to his competency to the duty, or his zeal in the